

The Standard.

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IN CARELESS NEW YORK.

Butte Inter-Mountain: In New York, the other day, a little boy wandered away from home. He was a very little boy, not yet four, and what bright dreams he cherished, of the wonderful visions beyond his front door, only the angels can guess. He had been gone probably five hours when his parents missed him. They reported it to the police. The latter were rather busy collecting blackmail for Tammany or otherwise engaged, and neglected the hunt for the time being.

The same evening, the janitor of a skyscraper, who resides so near Heaven that he ought to think more of it, heard a baby weeping on the roof. That is, he thought he did; but as the night was cold and it was none of his business, he decided he must have been mistaken—and turned over for another nap.

In the morning, he went up to investigate and there, sure enough, found the little boy, curled up against a smokestack—dead—frozen to death. Careless of life New York ever was, careless of life and all things so cheap.

SENATOR WM. M. STEWART, OF NEVADA.

Former Senator William M. Stewart of Nevada, who died in Washington Friday morning, after an operation for enlarged glands, was a national character.

He was 82 years old and apparently good for 20 years more, but the surgeons seemingly hastened the end.

He was best known to the country as the leader of the debates in congress at the time the silver agitation was at its height. He was an obstructionist and talked silver in season and out of season until Eastern senators, who had to listen to him, became weary by his endless disquisitions. Senator Stewart, on account of his loquaciousness, was called a demagogue, and on this charge he was found guilty by a majority of his constituents who retired him from public office by electing George S. Nixon to succeed him.

There is no doubt that William M. Stewart was a political mountebank and trickster, but, notwithstanding that trait, he had many redeeming qualities of mind and heart. He was a brilliant lawyer and did much to write into the law books of the Pacific Coast precedents on mining litigation.

He was one of Nevada's first senators, serving as early as 1863. After two terms in office, he went to California and then reappeared in Nevada in 1885 to reclaim the toga he had discarded. He stumped the state on the issue, "Shall Nevada annex part

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of Idaho," and won back the affections of a people who had looked upon him as a renegade, he having voted for the demonization of silver in 1873, failing thereafter to be identified with the welfare of the state until he returned to win new honors.

One of Senator Stewart's most noteworthy senatorial acts was the defeat of the Force bill, which was to deprive the South of part of its representation in congress. The senator, by marriage, was closely identified with Southern interests, which was the inspiring motive for his failure to remain in harmony with his party on the Force bill.

ALL THE SCHOOLS SHOULD MAKE AN EXHIBIT.

The Ogden City Board of Education has appropriated \$150 for the purpose of making a school exhibit at the "Four-State Fair" to be held in Ogden in September. This action on the part of the board of education is commendable and should result in the county board of education, also the officers of Weber Academy, setting aside a fund to defray the expense of being properly represented at the big fair.

With these three branches of education striving to make a creditable and attractive display of school work, the exhibit should hold the attention of not only the people of Ogden but the many visitors from other places who will be here.

The suggestion has been made that a special building be erected by the fair management to be devoted to education, and, if the city, county and Weber Academy unite in an effort to make a creditable showing, the prospects are the building will be erected. Nothing would reflect more credit on this city or bring better results than a well managed exhibit of the schools. There are families in Wyoming, Idaho and Nevada that can be drawn to Ogden by a demonstration of the fitness of Ogden as a home city where the children of those families may obtain the foundation of an education. Cattlemen, sheepmen and mine owners, who have accumulated wealth in our neighboring states, are searching out desirable places in which to give their children all the benefits of scholastic training, and it is for Ogden, through its schools, to unmistakably prove to those people that this is the city.

IN THE COUNTRY AND IN THE CITY.

The Ogdenites, who went over the Union Pacific Wednesday, learned that one can be contented in a small town or village and even on an isolated farm. Some of the excursionists expressed thanks that they lived in Ogden and were not so unfortunate as to be compelled to reside in Henefer or Echo or out on a ranch.

While the members of the party were strolling through the streets of Coalville they were invited to the home of George Beard, the owner of a mercantile establishment, and what they saw made plain to some of the tourists that the secret of contentment is not in numbers—the size of the town—but in the manner in which the mind's activities are directed. There was a man who, after his day's business, went to his studio in a tidy home and painted. This artist found the hours all too short and he craved not for the company of a multitude or the diversions of a city. He was content to see the creations of his mind take form on canvas or to copy from nature the wonderful and inspiring, and his paintings proved how great had been the realization of his fondest hopes. Mr. Beard has one painting deserving of a place in the galleries of the most famous works of art. It is a scene on the headwaters of Green River in Wyoming, where Mr. Beard has found many of his most inspiring scenes. Roosevelt butte, a mighty castle of stone 2800 feet high, in a wild and delightfully picturesque country, occupies the center of this picture, and lends a charm which captivates.

We presume that there are other artists in all the smaller towns and that is why the man from the city remains puzzled in seeking an explanation of the complacency of the people—he does not recognize the art or the artists. There are artists who never wield the brush or pen; there are country people who see the beautiful, the grand, the sublime in nature everywhere, and these beautiful things appeal to them as above the artificial in city life, while we of the larger places waste our sympathies on those who drink deeper at the fountain of soul-harmony and who are, therefore, in a position to commiserate over our fate.

TALKS OF OLD TIMES.

Edward Everett Hale in Woman's Home Companion for May reminds us that he has seen the world progress from stage coach to airship. Dr. Hale enjoys nothing better than to tell how things were when he was a boy. Among other entertaining things in this particular article mentioned here, he says:

"Let us now tell of the annual journey to which we children in a large family looked back every year as to the greatest event of the year. My father's father and mother lived in Westhampton in Massachusetts, the town where he was born. We lived in Boston and the distance between us and Westhampton was about one hundred and ten miles. We children expected to make the journey every summer to see Westhampton, our grand-father and grandmother, our uncles, aunts and cousins. To compass this visit, an open carriage such as we

then called a barouche came around to the house in Boston at six o'clock in the morning. Two trunks were fastened on it behind, or perhaps one trunk swung by straps from the hind-er axle. On the back seat of this barouche sat my father and mother and one of the smaller of my children. On an opposite seat sat two, and on the higher driver's seat, with Fullam, sat one or two more.

"At Framingham, where we dined, and at Worcester, where we slept, we children reveled in the delights of country taverns. In those days we did not say much about 'hotels.' From Worcester, on the second day, we 'tried the adventure,' as Amadis would say, of a longer drive to Northampton. Those hills of Worcester county and Hampshire are not more hills, and you will see that the horses did well if by night on the second day we were at Northampton. The next morning ten miles more carried us to grand-papa's house.

"Today, if I chose to take the same journey, I should go to Northampton in two or three hours, more or less and take the charming drive to the dear old house in an hour more."

THE MAN OF THE HOUR

Abdul Hamid is sixty-seven years old and has ruled Turkey for thirty-three of its most disastrous years, during which it has lost half its area and population in Europe. Yet he is admitted to be one of the most astute politicians of his time, says the New York World. Turkey has indeed lost little territory since the first two years of his reign.

No good portrait of Abdul is known to exist, though he has been snatched by tourists, who thus affronted the religion of their hosts. In figure and face he is not unlike Gen. Grant, but he has the more aquiline nose of the high-born Turk. He eyes his full beard black. His deep-set eyes look tired but keen. His face is severely lined. He wears a fez and a plain stamboulie or Turkish coat, and at an official reception shares with the American Ambassador the distinction of being the plainest-dressed man in the room.

Until last summer the Sultan had not for years been in his capital at Stamboul, but stayed in the Yildiz palace on the hill above Pera, the European quarter. Many have considered him cowardly, but last summer during the revolution he showed himself freely, listened to delegations and made brief addresses. He swore no reserved fealty to the constitution. No one knew his thoughts—no one ever has; but he would probably break his oath, or even keep it, abdicate or fight, as he judged best. Is he at heart, as some claim, with the Young Turks? If he were, he would be no greater marvel of Oriental Occidentalism than Mutsuhito of Japan. But it is very unlikely.

An excitable poet called him "Abdul the Damned," much as Mr. Swinburne explained that a former Czar was called "the white," because he was a murderous moral leper. This is over-emphasis. He is simply a Turk, a believer in predestination. If a thousand Armenians are massacred—kismet! Why should poets rave? They do, and that also is kismet and must be borne. If circumstances demand of Abdul great physical daring he will probably accept that also as destiny, and obey. He is by western standards unscrupulous. To make way for Abdul Hamid, his brother Abdul Aziz was murdered and his nephew Murad imprisoned as an imbecile, which some think he was not. Abdul probably aided in these strokes and certainly rose by them to power. Queer crimes are said to have continued to take place behind the uncommunicative walls of his palaces; the east is not the west.

Besides being the wily ruler of a diminishing Asiatic empire in Europe, with a majority of Christian subjects, Abdul Hamid is the religious head of the strongest branch of the great Mohammedan faith, with about as many devoted followers as combine in all the Protestant churches of the world. This is not the least of the circumstances that make the old man whom the Young Turks intend to shape to their will the man of the hour.

SALT AND DRUNKENNESS.

That indigestion is one of the chief causes of drunkenness and that salt in excess is a potent cause of indigestion are the theses upheld by Dr. H. O. Beeson, of Calicut, Col., in The Journal of Inebriety, reproduced by the Literary Digest. He wastes little time on the first, regarding it as amply demonstrated by observation. "From a medical standpoint," he says, "a careful study of inebriety must of necessity be a study of indigestion," and "when the digestive apparatus is performing its functions normally there is no distress and consequently no call for drugs." The greater part of the article is devoted to clearing up the relations of a too salty diet to this unnatural craving for alcohol. He writes:

"The purpose of this paper is to call attention to a very common and an entirely avoidable cause of indigestion, viz., the use of common salt in excess. The standard claim that salt is an aid to digestion is not true. The statement needs to be qualified as to quantity only. And I am prompted to make the following more explicit

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statement without fear of successful contradiction: All supplementary salt with food is superfluous and distinctly harmful to digestion.

"Salt with food in the proportion of 4 parts or less to the 1,000 is beneficial to digestion, but beyond six parts to the 1,000 it is positively harmful. Our daily average consumption is approximately 22.5 parts to 1,000.

"Sea-waters contains about 27 parts to 1,000. The taste for salt with food is acquired in every instance. It does not exist in animals or birds. Animals and primitive man alike take salt only in the intervals of digestion. Unsalted food is as palatable as salted food, except when the taste is perverted by the long-continued use of salt with food.

"A nine months' continuous diet of unsalted food enables me to make this statement with positiveness. "Nutrition chemistry exists in all living bodies. In mammals, both sea and land, it is contained in the approximate proportion of 6.5 parts to 1,000; in marine vertebrates, 16 to 22 parts to 1,000; in birds and freshwater fish about the same as in mammals, while in vegetable matter 1 to 2 parts to 1,000. These proportions vary with very narrow limits, physiologically. In vital bodies salt is always a solution in the fluids of the tissues. It has not been demonstrated that it ever enters the cell.

"It being well understood that the density of the blood serum can not vary to exceed 0.50 per cent from the normal, it should be easy to see that hyperchloridation renders the blood pathological, inhibiting both assimilation and dissimilation by the damage to the red cells.

"When food contains a proportion of salt greater than the normal salt solution, it: (a) retards absorption; (b) diminishes secretion; (c) causes translocation into the canal. "Hence the ideal conditions to result in indigestion exist. In good digestion, secretion and absorption must be equal. Digestion is retarded by diminished secretion, by diminished absorption, and by the presence of fluid that is not digestive."

According to Dr. Beeson, our daily army rations contains 307 grains of salt, of which only 15 are assimilated. In experiments made recently at Colorado University, it was found that 2 parts of salt in 1,000 lessens the time of digestion by one to three hours, while if the proportion per 1,000 were increased to 6 the time was increased again by two to three hours. The writer concludes:

"Enough has been said to show quite conclusively that salt is a certain disturber of digestion when used with the food in proportion greater than that of the blood, or 6.5 parts to 1,000. Also it is clear that hyperchloridation means the storage in the system of an injurious amount of water. The extra salt demands extra water is plain. And it is easily seen that a thirst accompanied by physical and mental distress is prone to resort to drugs in addition to water for relief.

"The dry fauces produced by a salty meal is the index to the dry condition of all the mucous surfaces. When elimination takes place a reaction occurs, and the mucous glands become active again. This process repeated day after day can have but one result, exhaustion and secondary infections. This is the picture of the production of catarrhal inflammation wherever located.

"And who can wonder that a child bred on an excessive salt diet becomes an invalid, an incorrigible, or a criminal, or a lunatic?"

IN THE CHURCHES

First Church of Christ, Scientist—Holds service at 11 a. m. in the new Masonic Temple, Washington avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets. Subject, "Prohibition Affected." Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. Wednesday evening testimonial meetings are held at 8 p. m. The public is cordially invited to attend these services. Free reading rooms are open daily, except Sundays and holidays, from 2 to 5 p. m. in same building.

The First Congregational Church—Noble Strong, Elderkin, minister. Morning worship at 11 o'clock. Sunday, April 25, Sunday school at 12:15 p. m. Intermediate society at 5 p. m. Senior Society at 7 p. m. Evening service at 8 o'clock. The pastor will preach at both services. Music by the young people's choir.

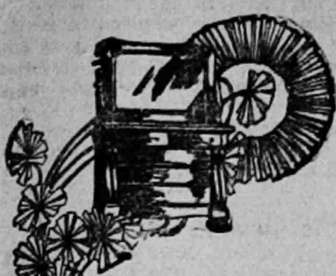
The Second Congregational Church—Washington avenue and Second street. Sunday school at 3 o'clock. The regular preaching service at 4 o'clock. Special music.

Church of the Good Shepherd—Northeast corner Twenty-fourth and Grant avenue. Wm. W. Fleetwood, pastor. Services for the second Sunday after Easter. Holy communion, 7:30 a. m. Sunday school 10:00 a. m. Morning prayer and sermon, 11:00 a. m. Evening prayer and sermon 8:00 p. m. All are cordially invited to attend these services.

First Methodist Episcopal Church—448 Twenty-fourth street. G. W. McCree, pastor. 10:00 a. m., Sunday school; Mr. B. E. Newton, superintendent; classes for all. 11:00 a. m., morning worship. Sermon by the pastor, "The Mystery of Suffering." Anthem by the chorus choir. 3:30 p. m., Junior League. 7:00 p. m., Epworth League, for young people, Miss Addie Rowse, leader; topic, "Our Spiritual Birth." A welcome to all. 8:00 p. m., Cantata, "Magdalena" will be given by members of the Sunday school. There will be solos, quartettes, duets, choruses, drills and other features. The theme is the redemption of Mary Magdalena and carries the lessons of her life. A cordial welcome to all.

Central Park Presbyterian Church—Corner Washington avenue and Thirty-first. Rev. S. C. C. Hickman, pastor. Sunday morning service, 11 o'clock. Sunday school, 12:30. Prayer meeting and Bible study Wednesday evening 8 o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended to all these services.

First Baptist Church—On Grant avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets. (Rev.) H. D. Zimmerman, pastor. Services April 25th, 1909, as follows: Sunday school at 10 o'clock. Classes for all. Morning worship at 11:15. Subject of sermon, "Heavenly Silence." B. Y. P. U. at



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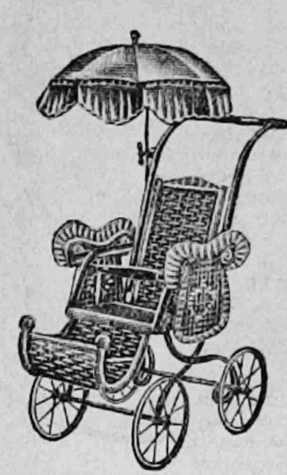
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Hunting Ahead of Roosevelt In East Africa

IT IS WITH GENUINE PLEASURE THAT WE ANNOUNCE THE PUBLICATION IN THIS PAPER OF A SERIES OF EXTRAORDINARY ARTICLES ON BIG GAME HUNTING IN EAST AFRICA.

Every type of animal which Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and his party will find, every danger, every hardship, is described fully and accurately by famous explorers who have hunted over every mile of the territory toward which the Roosevelt Expedition is heading.

Among other authors who will contribute in this paper are:

Percy Selous, one of the famous English family of hunters, scientists and explorers. F. Selous is now with Colonel Roosevelt in Africa.

Captain Fritz Joubert Duquesne, the famous Boer ivory hunter, whose experiences on the African veldt date from earliest boyhood. Mr. Roosevelt conferred with Captain Duquesne at the White House, and chose the Captain's African associate, R. C. Cunningham of Nairobi to lead the Roosevelt Expedition.

Lord Delamere, of England, is credited with being the heaviest killer in the party which bagged the record number of African lions some years ago. His hunting and exploring is well known in every section of the globe.

W. Cotton Oswell, the veteran English explorer, was the companion of Livingston and Moffatt and traveled the virgin African country hard on the heels of Sir Cornwallis Harris and Gordon Cummings.

Baron Antonio Benedetti D'Almonte was one of the Italian officers engaged by King Leopold for Congo service and for four years was the commandant of police of a wild district larger than the United Kingdom, with headquarters at Boma.

Baron Henrich Albert, the Austrian Swiss adventurer, has hunted game in every part of the world. For the past eighteen years, that is, since his majority, he has traveled over the globe facing dangerous animals and laying them low.

H. Y. Bryden, the co-author with Selous of "Travel and Big Game" is a man who was born to the chase. From his youth it has been his ruling passion and he has gone with his rifle all over the world. In every continent his fame as a NIMROD is known.

Hon. F. R. Jackson, no one, except Selous and Oswell, has had a longer experience in hunting big game of the Dark Continent.

General Baden-Powell, hero of Mafeking, Fellow of the Royal Geographical society, famous soldier, scientist, explorer and hunter.

The first article in this series, entitled "Lion Shooting in Somaliland," by Lord Delamere, will appear in the Sunday Examiner on April 25

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